

GUARD TO ENCAMP AT STATEN ISLAND

Mobilization Site Selected for 25,000 Militiamen of This State.

ARTILLERY WILL GO TO MONTAUK POINT

New Equipment Ready for Those Who Pass Test—Many Eager to Fight Mexicans.

The mobilization camp for the national guardsmen of this state was selected yesterday.

The troops will be assembled on Staten Island, between Fort Wadsworth and New Dorp, where there is space for training and training 25,000 men. On this ground will be encamped four brigades—one from Manhattan, one from Brooklyn, one from the Buffalo headquarters and one from the Albany headquarters.

The field artillery of the state will be assembled for training at Montauk Point, used in the Spanish-American War as a general mobilization camp.

There also was selected yesterday the places at which the transports will dock to take on the soldiers if they are ordered to the front. The transports to be used will be picked from 150 vessels offered for this purpose by a number of steamship companies yesterday.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, N. G. N. Y., being absent in Washington, Colonel R. F. Walton was adjutant general in command yesterday. He and Colonel A. F. Townsend, quartermaster, both representing the national guard, joined Colonel H. F. Sternberger, U. S. A., chief of commissary, and Major William Weikel, U. S. A., delegated to inspect and instruct the national guardsmen at the Municipal Building, and the party went to Governor's Island, where they were met by Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Haan, U. S. A., chief of staff of the Department of the East; Captain Cory, U. S. A., and Captain Anderson, U. S. A., detailed to the engineer corps of the national guard.

General O'Ryan had wired to Colonel Walton yesterday morning instructing him to pick out a mobilization camp, and notice that this was to be done was telegraphed to Governor Glynn.

The officers reached Governor's Island about 3 o'clock and conferred for more than two hours. Lieutenant Colonel Haan acting in an advisory capacity. The site decided on is in Fingerboard Road, which runs between Fort Wadsworth and New Dorp. Fresh water is easily obtainable, and the level ground makes it an excellent spot for the purpose.

The troops will be divided into three bodies. When they reach the camp they will be fitted out with full equipment. Most of the regiments are short of the necessary equipment, but it will not take long to make it complete.

Though final confirmation of the selection of the camp rests with Major General O'Ryan and Governor Glynn, there is no doubt that this will be given as soon as the commander of the New York militia returns to this city from Washington. He is expected to-day. Following his visit to Governor's Island, Colonel Walton called up Major General O'Ryan and somebody in Albany, probably Adjutant General Hamilton.

So thorough has been the work of preparation in the armories since trouble in Mexico threatened that the guardsmen are now in such shape that they could move to the camp in less than two days. The peace strength of the guard in this state is 16,000 men; in war time about 22,000. The work of inoculating 9,000 of the militia against typhoid fever will soon be begun.

New York has the best prepared national guard in the country, with more than enough men to make up four brigades. Pennsylvania has a scant four brigades; the other states are not in such a happy condition.

The recruiting stations were visited yesterday by three times the number of candidates who apply in days of unrest. The main office, at 25 Third ave., saw a steady stream of men anxious to jump out and take a legal shot at somebody or something associated with Chile can come. But the officers in charge are more careful than ever in picking their men, and it will be hard for any deficient man to slip by. In all there were not more than twenty men accepted yesterday.

For the marine corps, proudest branch of the service, three hundred men are needed. The applicants must be strictly top notch.

Through Colonel Walton, Major General O'Ryan issued yesterday a call for young men to enlist. He wired from Washington:

"Give press statement that men should enlist now to get advantage of preliminary training and promotion. Notify surgeons to accept only the best physical specimens."

This was the statement: "In time of peace, prepare for war." This refers not only to governments, but also to individuals.

The Coward Shoe

What Abraham Lincoln Said About the Tariff

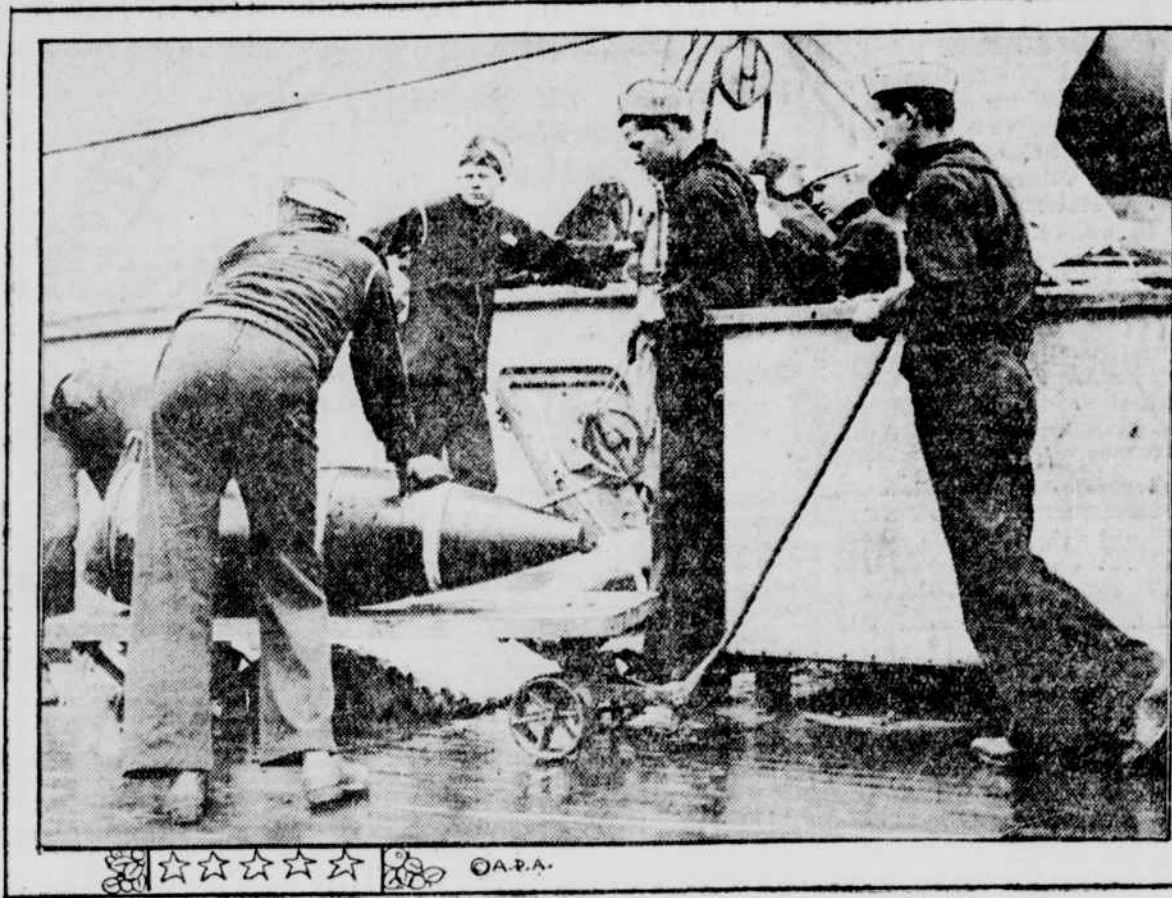
Secretary Stanton once asked Abraham Lincoln what he thought of a Protective Tariff. Mr. Lincoln replied: "I don't know much about the Tariff, but I do know that if my wife buys her cloak in America, we get the money and the cloak, and that American labor is paid for producing it; if she buys her cloak abroad, we get only the cloak, the other country gets the money, and foreign labor receives the benefit."

Coward Shoes are American made, through and through—made from American leathers, in an American Factory, by workmen paid by American capital.

Coward-Home-made Shoes for Patriotic People

JAMES S. COWARD 244-274 Greenwich St. NEW YORK
Mail Orders Filled SOLD NOWHERE ELSE Send for Catalogue

LOADING SHELLS FOR 14-INCH GUNS.



Therefore, it is a wise precaution for young men seeking military service in time of war to join a military organization before the commencement of war.

"The preliminary training received by them will insure better health, better physical fitness, a happier state of mind, quicker promotion and a higher state of military efficiency than if they wait for the actual declaration of war."

Considerable activity has been shown in the first field hospital of the National Guard, 6th st. and Columbus ave., which is in charge of Major John Franklin Dunsmuir, who is attached to the Board of Health. The full complement, fifty-seven men, has practicing physicians for its commissioned men. Lieutenants Leo S. Petersen and George T. Strodl are connected with the German Hospital, and First Sergeant William S. Tracey is a former West Point cavalryman.

Monday night 98 per cent of the men volunteered to go to the front. The equipment is all packed and the wagons are dressed.

Alfonso L. Jimenez, Mexican Vice-Consul at New York, received a cable yesterday from his brother, Jose, who is in Mexico City. The dispatch read:

"Every one well here. Do not worry. We are a little uneasy."

Senior Jimenez sharply criticized the action of the Americans in using big guns on Tampico.

"Is that a civilized method—shelling a defenseless city?" he asked.

Jimenez was asked if he had any figures on the amount of imports and exports that are tied up by the blockade. These he did not have.

"It would be a work of days gathering the figures," he said, "but I can give you the figures showing the value of the imports and exports of April and May, 1913."

"For the first five months of last year the United States shipped to Mexico approximately \$7,700,000 in machinery, vehicles, firearms, explosives and miscellaneous articles. In April, a year ago, the United States imported \$2,302,200 in various hardwares, sugar, sisal hemp, coffee, hides, skins, bone and chicle gum. In May the amount was \$2,357,800."

"Unless the trouble is adjusted speedily a number of American concerns doing business with Mexico will have to suspend, at least temporarily, and I would not be surprised to see some of them go to the wall. That situation will, of course, be true in Mexico also."

An American, head of a large concern in the Wall st. district, whose connections in Mexico make the use of his name unwise, is wondering what has become of an automobile and a bunch of furniture that was shipped recently from Mexico City for Vera Cruz. He said there were a number of other persons in this country whose shipments have probably been lost or destroyed on the journey from Mexico City to Vera Cruz.

The man referred to is indignant over the action taken by this government. On Tuesday he sent a letter and telegram of commendation to Senator Lodge for the stand taken by the Massachusetts Senator.

A women's mass meeting, to protest against war with Mexico will be held to-night at Cooper Union. The following is the committee of arrangements for the meeting: Mrs. Henry Villard, chairman; Mrs. Robert Bruere, Mrs. Emanuel Einstein, Mrs. Walston Brown, Mrs. Robert Ingersoll, Mrs. Henry Neumann, Dr. Sophie Klenk, Mrs. Benjamin Paskus, Mrs. Raymond Brown, Mrs. Chrystal Eastman Benedict, Mrs. Florence Wise, Mrs. F. H. Cothren, Mrs. S. G. Porter, Mrs. Allan Dawson and Mrs. Max Eastman.

Several speakers are scheduled for the affair.

CARNEGIE PITIES MEXICAN PEOPLE

Action of U. S. Causes Him to Extend Sympathy to Little Republic.

CENSURES TYRANNICAL USE OF GIANT POWER

He Mourns Over Faded Peace and Points Out Errors Made by Yankees.

Sadly, as a man who has seen a life-long dream wither at the touch of facts, Andrew Carnegie spoke to The Tribune yesterday of Mexico. He gazed mournfully out of his study window, whispering softly to himself: "It is too sad, too sad, too sad to think of. I can't talk of it at all, at least not till something happens—some decisive event which will change the situation and bring about peace. And oh! I pity, pity Mexico!"

"Do you think the President justified in his course of action?" asked the reporter.

"Don't ask me that," he pleaded, turning his chair a little more toward his questioner. "I do not want to say. I can scarcely believe that the chief American republic, which has a larger population than all other American republics together, is to become involved in war with little Mexico, of only fourteen millions of people. Mexico is to be pitied, deeply sympathized with, ever since Madero lost his control."

He closed his eyes and shook his head slowly from side to side.

"I can't help pitying Mexico and wishing that our monster republic had kept its hands off. The foreign governments of Europe felt it their duty to recognize Huerta, he alone refused, which meant that we embarrassed ourselves in Mexican affairs and put ourselves in opposition to all other countries."

"No, no, we had no right to interfere with the internal conditions of Mexico, and all our troubles spring from doing so. When we found that all other nations recognized Huerta as the proper President of Mexico, there was every reason why we should have quietly concurred and kept our hands off. We should have followed other governments in getting on with him as peaceably as we could and giving him a fair trial. When we left other nations and took up a different position, a grave mistake was committed, as is now clearly shown."

He was silent a minute, and then said, very slowly: "If we had it to do over again you may rest assured we would have co-operated with other nations, but you may be sure that the President acted with the best intentions, and is still doing so. Do you get all I say—every word? You see, I want to be careful, for sometimes I go too fast and people don't follow me."

"Even the Senate had to conclude that our intervention must be placed upon a different footing, but I still cling to the hope that the President's policy of endeavoring to find Huerta more reasonable may triumph, though the time for such a chance is short. I hope that the European governments which recognized him may be able to persuade him to remove those obstacles which bar us from peace."

"Meanwhile I can't drive from my breast the painful feeling at the sight of a monster republic of 100,000,000 attacking an adjoining republic of not one-seventh its population or one-twentieth its strength, and without army or navy, and totally incapable of electing a President by peaceable appeal to the people."

Mr. Carnegie then leaned back in his chair, shaking his head a little, as if in sadness at what he said. "A friend who knows Mexico thoroughly assures me that there hasn't been and can't be such an election by the Mexican people as would rank with us as tolerable. Mexico is to be pitied, not driven, by our advanced and irresistible republic. It is well to have a giant's power, but it is tyranny to use it as a giant. I pity Mexico from the bottom of my heart. And," he added after a pause, "I believe President Wilson does so."

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HOUSE PAUSES FOR TRIBUTE

Representative Hobson Honors the "Plain Private" in Speech.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, April 22.—The House paused to-day to pay a tribute to the marines and blue-jackets who died in the engagement at Vera Cruz. Representative J. Hampton Moore, of Pennsylvania, eulogized George Poinsett, the Philadelphia boy who was killed, and his companions, and Representative Richmond P. Hobson thrilled the House with an appreciation of the "plain private."

Representative Dietrich, of Massachusetts, lauded the bravery of Daniel Haggerty, among the killed.

Representative Hobson, of Alabama, said the average age of the men of the Mexican coast to-day is twenty-one years. He said that during the Spanish war, when he called for seven volunteers for

the sinking of the Merrimac in the mouth of Santiago Harbor, a thousand young men responded.

"It was my privilege to serve with the plain private for sixteen years, and they never shirked a duty."

WOULD RAISE A REGIMENT

Jersey City Commissioner Promises 1,000 Volunteers.

Commissioner George Brensinger, of Jersey City, has sent word to Secretary of War Garrison, offering to raise a volunteer regiment of one thousand men within two weeks.

The regiment Mr. Brensinger proposes to raise will have no connection with the National Guard. He sent word to the Secretary of War that there are enough former soldiers and former militiamen around Jersey City to form such a regiment, so that a minimum amount of training would be necessary. The Commissioner is a former major of the 4th New Jersey Regiment.

Recalled Mayor Elected.

Tacoma, Wash., April 22.—A. V. Fawcett, twice Mayor of Tacoma and recalled from that office three years ago, was elected Mayor yesterday for a third time. His majority was 509 over the Rev. C. F. W. Stoeber. The election was non-partisan.

Task to Warn All of Their Peril

American Consuls Find Difficulty in Rounding Up Nationals for Ride to Border.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

El Paso, Tex., April 22.—Because many Americans in Northern Mexico are at places remote from railway or telegraph points the work of getting them to the border is proving tedious to the consuls.

The special train which rebels supplied at the request of American Consul T. C. Hamm to bring Americans from Durango and Torreon, has been delayed twenty-four hours because of inability to get word to Americans in Durango mining camps.

The train is now expected to reach Juarez to-morrow morning. On it are about two hundred and fifty Americans and other foreigners with their families.

Two hundred Americans from Interior points arrived to-day, the party including many women and children.

The refugees came on the regular train from Chihuahua City and mining towns south of Chihuahua. Local peace officers and the Department of Justice to-night are investigating reports that a plot has been formed here by Huerta sympathizers to seize half a million cartridges in a local warehouse which are consigned to Villa.

The report says the raiding of several ammunition stores here also is a part of the alleged plot, and that the Huertistas plan to take the ammunition across the border at a point on the New Mexico line.

Juarez was deserted to-day by Americans, and natives kept off the streets. There is no excitement across the river or among Mexicans on this side, who are Villa followers, but an outbreak is feared at any time. General Villa to-day has postponed his trip to the border and may not come for a week or ten days.

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Moisant Military Monoplane Pleases General—Need of U. S. Aeroplanes Shown.

General Carranza has placed an order with the Moisant Aviation Company for another military monoplane of the same type that was formally delivered on Tuesday. It was learned yesterday. The new machine will be turned over to the rebels next week. This information comes from W. A. Staats, the Carranza agent in New York.

A local airman of international prominence said last night that the Mexican war would arouse the United States to the importance of aviation. He pointed out that the fact that Mexico also is weak in aeronautical equipment is the only thing that saves us from being at a distinct disadvantage in the present situation. A paltry fifteen aeroplanes in a country where the topographical condition hinders effective work on the part of scouting parties is of little value, and with speedy machines the army possessing them can locate its opponents' strength in short order.

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FEAR WAR IMPERILS MANY MISSIONARIES

Churches and Religious Bodies Here Await News of Vera Cruz Refugees.

At least half a hundred American missionaries, men and women, were en route yesterday from Mexico City to the American lines at Vera Cruz. At the several church mission headquarters in this city word from their foreign representatives was awaited eagerly.

Up to late in the afternoon all were safe, so far as was known, but anxiety was expressed by officers of the various organizations. At the Board of Foreign Missions of the Episcopal Church, at 25 East 22d st., it was said that a telegram had been sent to the Right Rev. Dr. Henry D. Aves, Bishop of Mexico, in which he was told that the matter of sending missionaries out of the country was left to his discretion.

There were about twenty men and women under him, it was said, and it was thought likely that some of them, particularly those with families in Mexico City, had already left for the coast. The Methodist missionaries in and near Mexico City, while they had not been ordered to leave the country, had been warned that it would be best for them to seek protection within the lines established by the American forces at Vera Cruz. The twenty men and women, according to the last telegram from Mexico City, had left that place as directed. No word was received from them yesterday.

Presbyterian missionaries were told to withdraw from Mexico if it seemed advisable to do so. No word from them came to the Foreign Mission Board of the American Church, yesterday, but it was believed that the dozen or so representatives of the Church had already started for Vera Cruz.

At the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, of the Congregational Church, it was said that they had no representatives in Mexico City, but that ten men and women doing missionary work were in other parts of the country.

Mrs. F. S. Hamilton, in charge of the American Bible Society, sent a telegram to the headquarters of the organization in the Bible House Tuesday stating she was leaving Mexico City. No word from her came yesterday.

The Baptist Board of Foreign Missions said yesterday that it had only two members in Mexico, one in Mexico City and the other at Puebla. There are also four women missionaries from the Baptist Woman's Home Missionary Society of Chicago in Mexico. All had made preparations to leave when last heard from.

The Reformed Church, the American Missionary Association, the Salvation Army and the Volunteers of America have no representatives in Mexico.

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POLICE STATION MAY GO

Wood Considering Abolition of Oak St. Landmark.

Arrangements for the abolition of the Oak street police station are being considered by Police Commissioner Wood. According to the present plans, the precinct will be divided into three sections, which will be added to the territory of the Elizabeth street, Madison street and the Beach street precincts. A saving of \$200,000 a year will be made by the change.

NO CONQUEST WAR, SAYS WILSON'S AID

W. B. Hale Explains Attitude of President—Huerta a "Brandy Drinking Ape."

Declaring that President Wilson's interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine has established "our moral empire in America," William Bayard Hale, Mr. Wilson's unofficial investigator in Mexico, has contributed an article under that title to the coming number of "The World's Work," in which he upholds the President's Mexican policy, and decries the possibility that annexation will follow intervention.

"We do not want Mexico," he says, "and especially because we do want the good will of the rest of Latin America."

"I predict that our forces will be ordered home just as soon as constitutional order has been restored," he says, "and that, so far as the power and influence of President Wilson can bring it to pass, nothing in the nature of an indemnity, either in money or land, will be asked or will be accepted."

"But nobody can predict how far the influence of the vast American investments in Mexico, which would be multiplied in value by being brought under the American flag, might go toward rendering withdrawal impossible."

Dr. Hale pictures Huerta as "an apple-like Indian, aged, one-eyed, subsisting on brandy," whose treachery is unspeakable.

"It would surely have been impossible for tragic romance to have imagined a character so hideously villainous as Victoriano Huerta," he says.

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Y. M. C. A. WORKER OFF TO THE FRONT

Welfare Secretary to Guard Soldiers Against Evils of Camp Life.

There was much activity yesterday in religious circles in this city over developments in Mexico. Secretary Daniels of the Navy authorized the sailing on the Mississippi from Pensacola of W. W. Elder, a Y. M. C. A. welfare secretary, and he will be the first in Mexican waters for welfare work among enlisted men. W. W. Chaffee, John Dalrymple and H. W. Gibson are at Texas City and H. G. Mann is here, all four available for Mexico service.

Word was received by the Y. M. C. A. here that if Texas City and Galveston were retained as permanent recruiting camps, as now seems likely, these secretaries will be needed there.

Applications for places as welfare secretaries poured into the Y. M. C. A. yesterday from many quarters. Secretaries already in the Y. M. C. A. service, although not actually engaged with enlisted men, have been trained for emergency, and it was said yesterday that eighty to ninety men are available.